

July 15

SEINER RESCUES ONLY SURVIVOR OF SEA TRAGEDY

St. Rita of This Port Comes Across Capsized Yacht—Five Perish in Sunday Disaster

Arriving at Boston, yesterday, with one body and one survivor of a yachting mishap off of Scituate, the local seiner, St. Rita, Capt. Frank Favoloro, of 69 Commercial street, brought a story of one of the most horrifying accidents that has ever been told at the Boston fish pier.

The survivor of the six, who Sunday afternoon set out from Scituate for a short sail, before dinner, told of how the boat, with five others, capsized about six miles east of Scituate as they were caught in a squall while heading for port, and how one by one, all slipped into the water and were drowned, the dead girl, Miss Elizabeth Munsell, 19, of Watertown, being the last to succumb.

The survivor, Baden Garceau of Greenbush, said that after the boat had been captized, he and Charles Hall, of Scituate, the skipper, dove overboard and tried to right it by pulling on the halliards. Failing in this, the six then obtained grips on the bottom of the boat, and there they clung, patiently waiting for assistance, which twice passed them by at dawn, yet the craft failed to answer the frantic signals, waved by Garceau with the remnants of his tattered shirt.

Succumbed One By One.

Garceau said that after an hour and a half of clinging to the boat, David G. Gierasch of Concord, "lost

his head" and let himself into the water and was drowned. Walter Klai-ber of Germantown, Pa., was the next, when he lost his hold and fell into the water and was unable to get back again.

All through the night Garceau and Miss Munsell, the latter the daughter of a physician at the Charlestown navy yard, clung to the boat, and when Miss Munsell slipped into the water Garceau released his hold on the boat, swam to her and got her back again to safety, but the woman died of exhaustion as the hull of the St. Rita hove before them, and a whistle announced that Capt. Favoloro and his crew had sighted the man on the overturned boat.

Plucky To End.

"I have never seen a girl as game as 'Betty', said Garceau, who fought "It was pitiful, for not once during that long and terrible night did she complain. She held on gamely while our boat, which had been suddenly capsized by a squall about 8 o'clock Sunday night, rolled and floundered in a rough sea, that became bitterly cold as the night wore on. She saw one after another of the party go to their deaths, and yet she clung to the craft without a word of complaint. At last she realized that she must die—she did not drown, she died from exhaustion in my opinion—and then she said that she was not afraid to die but that she so wanted to see her mother before the end came."

BOSTON FLEET SMALLER TODAY

THIRTY-ONE VESSELS HAVE ALL VARIETIES OF FRESH FISH.

Receipts at the Boston fish pier this morning comprised 415,000 pounds of groundfish, 15,000 pounds of halibut, 372,000 pounds of fresh mackerel, 161 swordfish, 90,000 pounds of mixed fish and 10,000 pounds of salt fish.

There were 31 arrivals. The market was a little stronger this morning. Groundfish prices were higher and mackerel brought 2 1-4 to 2 1-2 cents.

Boston Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and fares in detail:

Str. Wave, 70,000 haddock, 31,000 cod, 10,000 mixed fish.

Str. Surf, 42,000 haddock, 40,000 cod, 3000 mixed fish.

Str. Yale, 79,000 haddock, 16,000 mixed fish.

Sch. Juneal, 22,000 haddock, 5500 cod, 4700 mixed fish.

Sch. Ellen T. Marshall, 25,000 haddock, 13,000 cod, 22,000 hake.

Sch. Rhodora, 40,000 haddock, 30,000 cod.

Sch. Mary E. O'Hara, 3000 haddock, 52,000 cod, 3000 cusk, 3000 pollock.

Sch. Viola, 1000 haddock, 17,000 cod.

Sch. Grand Marshal, 15,000 halibut, 15,000 fresh fish, 10,000 salt fish, 17 swordfish.

Sch. Mildred Silva, 88 swordfish.

Sch. Aloma, 56 swordfish.

Boat Angie and Florence, 12,000 mackerel.

Boat St. Teresa, 40,000 mackerel.

Sch. St. Peter, 22,000 mackerel.

Boat Angie and Vence, 40,000 mackerel.

Sch. Josephine and Mary, 70,000 mackerel.

Boat Frank W. Wilkisson, 40,000 mackerel.

Sch. St. Rosalie, 40,000 mackerel.

Boat Uncle Sam, 40,000 mackerel.

Boat Alden, 18,000 mackerel.

Boat Leretha, 22,000 mackerel.

Boat Famiglia, 8000 mackerel.

Boat Serafina II, 6100 mixed fish.

Boat John D., 6000 mixed fish.

Boat Lawrence Scola, 6100 mixed fish.

Boat Fred Henry, 5700 mixed fish.

Boat Charles M. Fauci, 7700 mixed fish.

Boat Josie, 5200 mixed fish.

Boat Frances, 10,000 mixed fish.

Boat Jackson and Arthur, 6600 mixed fish.

Boat Leonardo, 5000 mixed fish.

Haddock, \$3.50 to \$5 per cwt.; large

cod, \$4 to \$5; market cod, \$2 to \$2.25; hake, \$1.50 to \$2; pollock, \$3.50

to \$5; cusk, \$2; gray sole, 4 cents per pound; lemon sole, 7 cents; black

backs, 2½ cents; yellow tails, 2 cents; dabs, 2 cents; mackerel, 2¼ to 2½

cents; halibut, 23, 18 and 10 cents; catfish, 1 cent; swordfish, 15 and 23

cents.

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SEINERS LANDED MORE MACKEREL

RECEIPTS OF FISH OF THIS
PORT, VERY GOOD SINCE
YESTERDAY.

Seiners continued to bring in large fares of mackerel yesterday afternoon and this morning, and at noon, seven of the fleet had landed to split and freeze, approximately 300,000 pounds. Fresh fish receipts were also good this morning, two beam trawlers, landing their fares here to fillet, one at the General Seafoods Corporation and the other at the Gorton-Pew filleting plant. Two halibut came down from Boston with small fares of salt and fresh fish, and one brought 4000 pounds of flitched halibut.

Only three of the gill netters lifted yesterday, landing about 2000 pounds among them.

Gloucester Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and fares in detail:

Str. Osprey, via Boston, 100,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Winthrop, via Boston, 85,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Catherine, via Boston, 4000 lbs. flitched halibut, 5000 lbs. salt fish.

Sch. Natalie Hammond, via Boston, 20,000 lbs. fresh fish, 15,000 lbs. salt fish.

Sch. St. Provvidenza II., seining, 15,000 lbs. fresh mackerel.

Sch. Mary P. Mosquita, seining, 30,000 lbs. fresh mackerel.

Boat Naomi Bruce III., seining, 60,000 lbs. fresh mackerel.

Boat Antonina, seining, 20,000 lbs. fresh mackerel.

Boat Margaret D., seining, 44,000 lbs. fresh mackerel.

Boat Hoop-la, seining, 52,000 lbs. fresh mackerel.

Sch. Hope Leslie, seining, 5000 lbs. fresh mackerel.

Boat Agnes and Myrnie, via Boston.

Sch. Ruth Mildred, via Boston.

Sch. Ruth Lucille, via Boston.

Boat Serafina II., via Boston.

Sch. Albert D. Willard, via Boston.

Yesterday's Gill Net Receipts.

Boat Nashawena, 500 lbs. fresh fish.

Boat C. A. Meister, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.

Boat Eliza C. Riggs, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sailed.

Sch. Josephine and Margaret, seining.

Sch. Dorcas, seining.

Boat Serafina II., seining.

Boat Linta, seining.

Boat Bethulia, seining.

Boat Old Glory, seining.

Boat Virginia and Mary, seining.

Boat Lincoln, seining.

Rulings on Fish Imported into Canada.

A customs ruling issued June 4, 1930, by the Canadian Commissioner of Customs, gave the following tariff classifications for fish, according to information furnished the Department of Commerce by American Commercial Attache Lynn W. Meekins at Ottawa:

"All fish, whole or otherwise, whether packed in oil or not, regardless of size or similarity to anchovies, sardines, or sprats, when in tin boxes weighing (with contents) 36 ounces each, or less, are to be classified under item 120, which provides for rates under the general tariff, applying to imports from the United States, varying from 6 cents to 2 1-3 cents per box, according to weight; fish preserved in oil, when in tin boxes weighing (with contents) over 36 ounces each, or in receptacles other than tin boxes, are to be classified under item 121, dutiable at 35 per cent ad valorem; and fish, prepared or preserved, except in oil, when in tin boxes weighing (with contents), over 36 ounces each, or in receptacles other than tin boxes, are to be classified under item 123, which provides for a rate of 30 per cent ad valorem."

The above ruling does not apply to such fish bona fide ordered prior to June 4, 1930, if entered on or before July 31, 1930, on proof of order satisfactory to the collector of national revenue; nor to herrings, pickled or salted; salmon or other fish, fresh pickled, or salted; nor to smoked, boneless, nor dried fish.

Lobster Fishing Season.

The lobster fishing season, comprising the southern part of Nova Scotia, which opened on March 1, 1930, closed on May 31, according to information received in the Department of Commerce from American Consul Charles W. Lewis, Jr., at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in a report dated June 16. The catch amounted to approximately 6,214,800 pounds, valued at \$1,143,411. On the whole, this was one of the most successful seasons in several years. While prices declined to low levels during the latter part of the season the catch was abnormally heavy, and the net results to the fishermen are said to have been favorable.

The canned lobster trade was reported to be dull throughout the season, and lobsters for canning purposes brought low prices, there being times, in fact, when the canneries were said to have refused to accept lobsters at any prices. The situation was accounted for in part by the large carry over of canned lobsters from last year and by competition from Japanese canned crab meat, which is said to have been flooding the markets at little more than half the price asked for canned lobsters. The prices offered by buyers this year for the latter are said to be about \$3 per crate less than last year. The lobster fishermen are, therefore, becoming increasingly dependent upon the live lobster market. If this pays well the fishermen are opulent; if not, they suffer hard times, for there is now said to be little profit in other fishing. The general effect upon the district is immediately apparent since several tax for the purpose of organizing what will be known as the United Maritime Fishermen, according to information submitted to the Department of Commerce on June 20, by American Consul Frank C. Lee at Halifax, Nova Scotia. At the proposed meeting, the constitution and by-laws for the United Maritime Fishermen will be presented.

Nova Scotia Fisheries During May.

The total quantity of all fish landed in Nova Scotia during May was 32,307,700 pounds valued at \$1,469,134, as compared with a catch of

29,518,100 pounds valued at \$1,421,122 for the same period of last year, according to information furnished the Department of Commerce in a report dated June 21, from American Consul Frank C. Lee at Halifax.

Prince Rupert Fishing Industry.

Total fish arrivals at Prince Rupert during the fractional year ending May 31, 1930, amounted to 25,024,053 pounds, valued at \$991,347 and in 1929 to 14,387,702 pounds, valued at \$1,314,676, an increase in 1930 of 10,636,351 pounds, which, includes an increase of herring over last year of 12,971,500 pounds, leaving a decrease in the balance of the arrivals, principally halibut, of 2,335,149 pounds.

During May exceptionally stormy weather for this season of the year has to a considerable extent interfered with the halibut fishing operations, according to information submitted to the Department of Commerce on June 12, by American Consul G. C. Woodward at Prince Rupert, B. C. Canada. This added to the reported scarcity of halibut on the Banks, has reduced the catch materially.

While there are five principal halibut buying firms in Prince Rupert it is understood that a large salmon canning firm intends entering the market for this purpose. Last year it was reported that a cooperative company, formed by the American and Canadian halibut vessel owners and crews, intended opening a buying establishment in order to keep prices up, but so far have been unsuccessful in forming this organization.

N. S. Dried Fish Market.

We wish we had some encouraging news to give regarding the condition of world markets in dried fish; we are getting awfully tired of the story we have had to tell about such markets for some time past. But nothing has happened in the past month to warrant our indulgence in cheerful news; in fact, if anything, the situation is more difficult today than it was a month ago. Sometimes business is bad in a certain commodity simply because world supplies of this commodity have become abnormally large, but in dried fish at present there is not only an abnormal supply at the present and in prospect, but there is also a reduced consumption in certain countries because through the low price of the commodities they produce they have not the usual amount of money to spend on the purchase of fish and many other things. The low price of sugar and the way it is affecting the consumption of fish in Porto Rico and Cuba is a case in point. Between so many people wanting to sell and so few people wanting to buy, the dried fish exporters in all countries are indeed having their worries, and when they may expect to be relieved it is quite impossible to make a safe forecast at the present time. All the signs today would seem to indicate that we are in for a period of low prices of fish, long duration for world can-

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